

TITLE II ENVIRONMENTAL COMPLIANCE FACESHEET

Title of MYAP: Food for the Hungry/DRC MYAP

FFP Grant Number: FFP-A-00-08-00072

Country/Region: Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC)/East Africa

Implementing Partner: Food for the Hungry/DRC (FH)

Funding Begin: 2008

Funding End: 2011

LOA Amount: \$8,102,221

Sub-Activity Amount:

Resource Levels:

Commodity: 13,258 MT

Monetization

202(e): \$ 1,045,770

ITSH: \$ 1,892,914

Request: \$ 4,889,250

IEE Prepared by: Kostas Kotopoulos/FH Country Director

Date: January 18, 2008

Resubmission: April 10, 2008

3rd Submission: July 15, 2008

IEE Amendment (Y/N): N If "Yes," Date of Original IEE: N/A

ENVIRONMENTAL ACTION RECOMMENDED: (Place X where applicable)

☒ **Request for Categorical Exclusion(s):** activities have no adverse effect (i.e., training, technical assistance; not to include any infrastructure rehabilitation.)

☒ **Negative Determination:** no significant adverse effects expected for activities which are well defined over life of the award.

☐ **without conditions** (no special mitigation measures needed)

☒ **with conditions** (mitigation measures specified)

☐ **Positive Determination:** potential for significant adverse effect of one or more activities. Appropriate environmental review needed/conducted.

☐ **Deferral:** elements not well defined; activities will not be implemented until amended IEE is approved. Briefly describe here:

Environmental Media and/or Human Health Potentially Impacted

(check all that apply):

Air ☒; Water ☒; Land ☒; Biodiversity (specify) ☐; Human Health ☒; Social ☒; None ☐

Summary of Findings:

This IEE covers a FH/DRC Multi-Year Assistance Program for two territories in the Katanga Province (Moba and Kalemie). With the commencement of organized repatriation by UNHCR last year, the numbers of returning refugees and IDPs will increase significantly, putting pressure on local structures and resource bases which have only begun to recover from the effects of war.

1.1 Environmental Determinations

The conclusions drawn from this IEE suggest the following:

1. A Categorical Exclusion is recommended, pursuant to 22 CFR 216.2(c)(2)(i),(ii)(iii),(v),(viii), (x),(xi) and(xii) for activities involving technical assistance, education, capacity building, food distribution, resource provision, studies, meetings, and monitoring and evaluation for all the activities which are not likely to have potential adverse impacts on the environment. These activities include:

- 1) Capacity-Building in Farmer Field and Life Groups in agricultural productivity and production (including integrated pest management), natural resource management, and market-related activities
- 2) Marketable Agricultural Value Chains Strengthened including establishment and development of producer associations and related capacity-building activities
- 3) Capacity-Building and training activities for Community Development Committees
- 4) Health Promotion through Care Groups
- 5) Essential Nutrition Actions (ENA), Essential Hygiene Activities (EHA), and gender equity promoted through Radio Messaging
- 6) Recipe Competitions
- 7) Monthly Screening for Malnutrition
- 8) Support to the Ministry of Health Outreach Services
- 9) Water and sanitation capacity-building activities including training for water committees in proper construction, operation and maintenance of water and sanitation infrastructure (no facilities will be constructed, just demonstrations as capacity-building activities)

2. A Negative Determination with Conditions is recommended pursuant to 22 CFR 216.3(a)(2)(iii) for *physical* interventions which include:

- 1) Agricultural productivity and production increased and diversified.
 - a) Increased Access to and Use of Improved Agricultural Inputs and Technology
 - 1) Dissemination of Seeds and Tools to Vulnerable Households via Direct Distribution and Seed Fairs
 - 2) Multiplication and Dissemination of Improved Seeds and Tubers
 - 3) Improved Post-Harvest Storage Management

Condition:

Suppliers shall: 1) ensure appropriateness for the agroclimatic zone to which they are being introduced and; 2) avoid introducing exotic invasive species. This requires identifying and mitigating any potential direct adverse impacts on the physical environment and human health and safety (such as due to aflatoxin contamination) arising from distribution of free seeds.

Providing or promoting genetically modified organisms (GMOs) should adhere to the US policy on biosafety¹ “If an activity will potentially involve the use of genetically modified organisms in research, field trials, or dissemination, the activity must be reviewed and approved for compliance with applicable U.S. requirements by the Agency Biosafety Committee in Washington before the obligation of funds and before the transfer, testing, or release of biotechnology products into the environment”.

Condition: Non-native plants will not be introduced into protected areas per **Foreign Assistance Act, Part I, Section 119 - Endangered Species** Sect. 119 (g) Actions by AID.--The Administrator of the Agency for International Development shall deny any direct or indirect assistance under this chapter for actions which significantly degrade national parks or similar protected areas or introduce *exotic plants or animals* into such areas.

A Negative Determination with Conditions is recommended pursuant to 22 CFR 216.3(a)(2)(iii) for *physical* interventions which include:

- 1) Agricultural productivity and production increased and diversified.
 - b) Improved Productive Infrastructure
 - 1) Increase and improve small livestock holdings and management

Conditions:

The SO team shall work with implementing partners to assure that the livestock production activities are designed and implemented in such a way as to avoid potential harmful impacts as much as possible. The USAID Bureau for Africa’s Environmental Guidelines for Small Scale Activities in Africa (EGSSAA) Livestock chapter’s table titled, *Mitigation and Monitoring Issues Environmental Mitigation and Monitoring Issues for Livestock Projects* http://www.encapafrika.org/EGSSAA/Word_English/livestock.doc shall be used as guides in the design. Implementing partners should monitor for and report on adverse impacts, particularly land and habitat degradation. Wells for human consumption are readily contaminated when also used for livestock watering. Water management committees must ensure fencing for exclusion of animals from protective concrete apron to prohibit well contamination via the water delivery system (e.g., rope and bucket contaminated with animal fecal matter), or to maintain separate wells for human and animal consumption.

- 2) Natural resource base protected and enhanced
 - a) Agro-forestry
 - b) Soil and Water Conservation Structures

Conditions:

FH will address the most serious challenges for small-scale reforestation including (1) finding appropriate site/species matches, (2) ensuring that farmers perform required maintenance, and (3) protecting the saplings from grazing animals and fire. Any NRM activity, including tree planting, needs to be seen as an economic activity that is productive for the farmer. The distribution of free tree seedlings is not endorsed.

¹ <http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/201.pdf>

Improvement of land and water management techniques shall be reviewed to ensure that they don't cause destruction or degradation of natural habitat, including deforestation, desertification and drainage of wetlands; lead to loss of biodiversity; does not lead to the introduction of exotic and non-native animals and plants; or lead to further erosion and loss of soil fertility, siltation of water bodies and or reduction in water quality.

3) Increased Access to Clean Water and Sanitation Facilities

- a) Provision of Potable Water Points
- b) Point-of-Use Water Treatment
- c) Latrine Construction

Conditions:

Both water supply and sanitation activities should be conducted in a manner consistent with the good design and implementation practices described in *EGSSAA Chapter 16: Water Supply and Sanitation*. Another useful reference to consult for good water and sanitation design and implementation principles is the document, "Guidelines for the Development of Small Scale Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Projects in East Africa," by Catholic Relief Services and USAID (Title II), August, 2005.

Sanitary surveying formally identifies possible pollution problems which may threaten drinking-water quality at the source, point of abstraction, treatment works, or distribution system. Refer to the Technical Briefs on Health, Water and Sanitation: "Sanitary Surveying" in the DFID-funded Technical Brief from the WEDC (The Water, Engineering and Development Centre) at Loughborough University in the UK (1999). <http://www.lboro.ac.uk/well/resources/technical-briefs/50-sanitary-surveying.pdf>

For potable water points, among the water quality tests which must be performed are tests for the presence of arsenic and bacteria. Any USAID-supported activity engaged in the provision of potable water must adhere to, "Guidelines for Determining the Arsenic Content of Ground Water in USAID-Sponsored Well Programs in Sub-Saharan Africa." Microbiological contamination of improved wells can often be prevented by aquifer protection measures and proper well design and maintenance. Simple and cost-effective sample kits for *E. coli* and fecal coliforms are available through a variety of manufacturers (e.g., Idexx Colilert or Coliscan Easygel).

Detailed mitigation measures are recommended for the activities that are categorized as negative determinations with conditions. Detail of the mitigation measures is included in Annex 3. FH/DRC will employ sufficient personnel for monitoring and evaluating the progress of the program which will include environmental components along with general program advancement. Monitoring and evaluating the environmental impact of all activities in the Moba and Kalemie territories will be a priority of the M&E staff, as well as the Provincial Program Officers and Provincial Program Manager. The environmental screening/report form (see annex 5) will be completed after every field site visit to document compliance with all environmental determinations.

USAID APPROVAL OF ENVIRONMENTAL ACTION(S) RECOMMENDED:

Clearance:

Mission Director:  Date: 8/7/08
Stephen HAYKIN

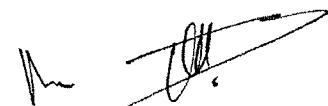
Concurrence:

DCHA Bureau Environmental Officer:  Date: 12/2/08
Erika Cheseri

Approved: ☒

Disapproved: ☐

Optional Clearances:

Mission Environmental Office:  Date: July 31st, 2008
Nicodème TCHAMOU

Regional Environmental Officer: /s/ Date: see e.mail
Walter Knausenberger

Agreement Officer:  11-28-08
Date